REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,426.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: Each—Rupee 1.

&c. CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 800 Tons, ——— Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1872.		Dec.	Leave Colombo		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY		30	,,	Galle	10
,,	Vingorla	Dec. 1	,,	Negrapatam	13
,,	Carwar	2	,,	Pondicherry	14
,,	Mangalore	4	,,	Madras	16
,,	Cannanore	4	,,	Coconada	18
,,	Tellicherry	4	,,	Vizagapatam	19
,,	Calicut	5	,,	Bimlipatam	19
,,	Beypore	6	,,	Copanlpore	20
,,	Cochin	9	,,	False Point	21
,,	Alleppy	9	Arrive CALCUTTA		23
,,	Tuticorin	8			

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Northern Districts, Ceylon, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAI-UR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Towers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th December, 1872, at noon.

Dec. 1872.			Dec. 1872		
Leave BOMBAY		6	Leave BUSHEH		25
Arrive Kurrachee		9	Arrive Fao		25
,,	Gwadur	11	,,	Bushire	27
,,	Muscat	15			Jan. 1873.
,,	Bunder Abbas	15	,,	Linga	1
,,	Linga	17	,,	Bunder Abbas	3
,,	Bahrein	18	,,	Muscat	5
,,	Bushire	18	,,	Gwadur	7
,,	Fao	20	,,	Kurrachee	9
,,	BUSREH	21	,,	BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 6th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 310 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hewson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£72	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	9	Including Wines.
Port Said	36	24	9-10	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	32	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles transhipment at Genoa	62	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1872.
ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2ND JANUARY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT HOME AND WITH ALL

BADHAM & COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW.

HOTELS.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel will be opened on the 20th in inst.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. have RECEIVED for SALE from the COLT'S FIREARM COMPANY, for whom they have been APPOINTED AGENTS in INDIA, a CONSIGNMENT of the following PISTOLS:—

Colt's patent Army B-L Revolvers.
Do. New patent B-L House Pistols.
Do. 5-L Seven-shot Revolvers
Do. New 6-L patent Derringer Pistols.
Do. National B-L do.
Cartridges to fit the above.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

FOG DAPPINGS.

ROLLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "KHEDIVE" (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. STEWARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELTA, (1,618 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain E. M. EDMOND, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 30th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship GEORGE KENDALL, THOMAS FENWICK, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In case when boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at the Consignee's risk and expense.

Captain Fenwick will not be responsible for any packages after they leaves the ship's side.

THOMAS FENWICK, Master and Agent.

No. 38, Meadow Street, 23rd November 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY ARTICLES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned articles at their Auction Rooms, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, viz.:—

1 blackwood double screen, 1 single screen, 1 large screen about 17 feet long, 2 cupboards with glass doors, 3 blackwood writing tables, 1 blackwood round table, 2 velocipedes, 1 palanquin, some Morocco leather bound albums, 2 sets of double harness, 1 micoscope box, 1 hanging argand lamp, 1 musical box, 2 couches, few blackwood chairs, 1 office table, pictures, &c., &c.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 26th November 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

The invoices of rich gilted and painted Bohemian Glass Kerosine Table Lamps with Globe and Chimney, various sizes of Flower Vases with Glass Domes, assorted Engravings in Gilt Frames, &c., &c.

15 bale Grey Shirtings, 4¼ 4½ 4⅝ lbs.
5 ,, Grey Domettes, 10 yards, 40 inches.
15 cases assorted Coloured Prints and Muslins.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th November 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY AND FANCY TOILET GOODS FROM THE CELEBRATED MAKER E. RIMMEL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of Rimmel's perfumery and toilet goods, comprising assortments of various descriptions, violet powder, Philcome limejuice, bear's grease, marrow, golden and assorted oil, fancy boxes, case of various descriptions and of the latest fashions, glove boxes, fountain holders, smelling salts, perfumed roses, sachets, figures, tooth-powder, dentifrices, photochrome, &c., &c.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS READING AND SCHOOL BOOKS AND MATERIALS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 28th, and SATURDAY the 7th, days of December 1872, sale commencing at or about 1 P.M. each day, at the Government Central Book Depôt, Kalbadevie, a large stock of miscellaneous reading and school books and materials, comprising reading books, Arithmetics, Grammars, Geographies, History and Biography, Algebra, and Mensuration, Science, Miscellaneous books, Maps, Hindoostanee books, Articles for fortification, Class Music and Music Masters, to which the attention of Purchasers is invited.

The above books will be on view from Tuesday the 3rd proximo.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th November 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 26TH NOVEMBER.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE, JAPANESE,

SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, LAST APPEARANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3	Gallery	Rs. 1
Stalls	,, 2	Pit	As. 8

Doors open at 8. Performance precisely at 9 P.M.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

THE LONDON STAR CONCERT COMPANY TO-NIGHT.

BENEFIT OF Miss L. ROWLAND, THE FAVOURITE SERIO COMIC,

AND

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE

BUT ONE OF THIS CELEBRATED COMPANY.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME THIS EVENING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Tickets to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

JOINT BENEFIT OF THE SISTERS FORD, THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

HELLER'S WONDERS.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 26TH NOVEMBER.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

MR. ROBERT HELLER IN BOMBAY.

PART I.—WONDERS; 1, The Domiciated Canaries; 2, The Fortunes and Misfortunes of a Handkerchief; 3, The Witch's Pole; 4, Harlequin; 5, Very Striking; 6, A new way to make Coffee.

PART II.—MUSIC: Mr. Heller will perform on his Grand Pianoforte—1, Capriel, Il Trovatore, Heller; 2 Home, Sweet Home, Thalberg; 3 The famous imitation of the Piano Practice of a Boarding School Miss.

PART III.—MYSTERY: New elucidations of the power of Supernatural Vision, by Miss Haydee Heller.

PART IV.—FUN: The time-honor'd good old English Drama of Punch and Judy. The only drawing-room representation of the famous Serio-Comical-Tragi at Farce out of London.

Mr. Heller's version of the dear old story is probably the funniest and most laughable ever produced. "We laughed till we were sore."—Daily Press, China.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 4; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Gallery, Rs. 1.

Seats secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH NOVEMBER, LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY.

NEW PROGRAMME.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship ST. BERNARD, from Rangoon, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, therwise the same will be landed by me at the risk and expense of the owner of it without further intimation. I shall not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

Messrs. J. P. CORNFORTH and Co. have been appointed to act as Agents for the Captain and Owners of the Ship. All Landing Orders are to be sent them for their inspection and counter signature, accompanied by Bills of Lading in the usual manner.

A. L. TAYLOR, Master of the Ship St. Bernard.

Bombay, 25th November 1872.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The TWENTY-SECOND HALF YEARLY COMMUNICATION of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of Scotland will be HELD on FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, at 6 P.M., instead of on SATURDAY the 30th idem.

W. H. HUSSEY, D. G. Secretary.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—The ANNUAL COMPETITION for the ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL will TAKE PLACE on the Mornings of the 28TH, 29TH, and 30TH INSTANT. Play to commence each Morning at 6-30.

R. MURRAY, Honorary Secretary.

TO BE LET, from 1st January 1873, 2nd STOREY of the BUILDING in Elphinstone Circle known as RITCHIE STEUART'S BUILDING, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.—Apply to DAVID SASSOON and Co.

Forbes Street, No. 4, 25th November 1872.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass Front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR.—Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The THIRD MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT of the SEASON will TAKE PLACE in the BOYS' SCHOOL, on THURSDAY next, 28th instant.

Doors open at 8 P.M. To commence at 8-30 P.M., precisely.

Seats reserved on application to the Secretary.

SECRETARY REQUIRED for the Kurrachee Municipality. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 700 if an Engineer, Rs. 500 only if otherwise.

Applications to be forwarded, post-paid, with Testimonials, to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Commission, Kurrachee, on Circuit.

Applications will be received up to 20th January 1873.

By Order,
H. H. TREPPASS,
Acting Secretary and Surveyor, Kurrachee Municipality.
Municipal Secretary's Office, Kurrachee, 19th November 1872.

FRESH HORSES and MARES.—A BATCH of 51 HORSES JUST LANDED ex "CALCUTTA" from Bushire; all of Thoroughbred MARES received from BANKIPORE, Calcutta. These Mares are rare to be secured here, and are worthy of an inspection of Rajahs and Chiefs now in Bombay.

Can be seen at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

TENDERS REQUIRED, for CONSTRUCTION of TEN PALL TENTS, of the following sizes:—

5 of 15 feet square, height 9 feet.
5 of 10 do do 7 feet.

To be of best Canvas, delivered within a fortnight of acceptance of tender.

Tenders to be sent in writing to the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest.

E. A. BOYD,
Asst. Sup't. in charge Govt. Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

COSTLY JEWELS.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
In Ordinary
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co. beg to DRAW ATTENTION to the following JEWELS now on view and for sale at their temporary branch in Elphinstone Circle (next door to the Bank of Bengal):—

A MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND NECKLACE, consisting of brilliants of dazzling brilliancy, weighing from 8 to 25 carats each	Rs. 1,25,000
A SUPERB 5 ROW EMERALD AND DIAMOND NECKLACE,—the diamonds drop shaped and of the purest water	56,000
A COSTLY STATE SWORD, the Scabbard of gold covered with large diamonds, emeralds, and rubies	60,000
A NECKLACE composed of very large ROSE DIAMONDS	32,000
A HANDSOME DIAMOND NECKLACE, set in silver with seven large brilliant pendants,	32,000
A MAGNIFICENT EMERALD and DIAMOND NECKLACE, the stones of rare colour and brilliancy	28,000
A PAIR of SPLENDID EARRINGS, composed of two large drop shaped brilliants surrounded with smaller stones	30,000
A RUBY and DIAMOND SERPAITCH,—two of the diamonds nearly one inch each in diameter	28,000
A GORGEOUS SERPAITCH, consisting of large brilliants and rubies backed up with plumes of the Bird of Paradise	28,000
SEVERAL PAIRS of EARRINGS,	Rs. 3,000 to 10,000

Etc. Etc. Etc.

An early inspection is respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

21st November 1872.

SHERRY:
Pale Dinner;
Excellent light dry wine for family use;
Per dozen, Cash, Rs. 22-8; Credit, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
Vino de Pasto;
Full-bodied generous Dinner Wine;
Per dozen, Cash, Rs. 28; Credit, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
Superior Pale;
J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal*;
Per dozen, Cash, Rs. 28; Credit, 31.

SHERRY:
Light Amontillado;
Soft, pure, and delicate;
Per dozen, Cash, Rs. 38; Credit, Rs. 42.

SHERRY:
Superior Amontillado;
Unequalled for delicacy, dryness, and bouquet;
Per dozen, Cash, Rs. 44; Credit, Rs. 48.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

KEELL'S

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

VELVETEEN

POLONAISES.

FRENCH

KID

GLOVES,

White and Coloured, in all sizes.

SILK, SATIN,

and

FLORAL

FANS.

BOUQUET HOLDERS

and

SCENT BOTTLES.

TORTOISE SHELL

and

GOLD

BROOCHES

and

EAR DROPS.

GILT LOCKETS,

BRACELETS,

and

SETS.

HAIR PINS,

BRACELETS,

PENDENTS,

and

SETS.

RICH SATINS,

in all

COLOURS.

RICH BLACK

SILKS,

Grcs Grains, Ducasses, and

Cords.

FIGURED

TARLATANS.

GRENADINE

ROBES.

WOOL SLIPPERS

and

CUSHIONS.

CLOTH and VELVET

SMOKING CAPS

for Braiding.

15, MEADOW STREET,

THE

EMPORIUM

OF

FASHION.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE AND CO. are registering the names of those who are desirous of PURCHASING the new invention PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN. This truly beautiful no-ebb just introduced by S. R. and Co. has been greatly admired and approved by H. E. the VICEROY, on the occasion of his recent ENTERTAINMENT by SIR ALBERT SASSOON.

N. B.—Only a limited number of these articles can be had, their manufacture being exclusively in the hands of the Patentee.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
10, MEADOW STREET.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ITALIAN BAND.—An Italian Band has just arrived in Bombay under the direction of Professor ANTONIO RICCI, who will be happy to give Musical Lessons, particularly for playing the Flute. Balls and Evening Parties attended on reasonable terms.

Address—No. 34, Kalbadevie Road.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES,

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from defects from which India Rubber Manufactory (Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. SAMPLE ROOMS—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKELEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France.

thus enabling vender, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the cap-sule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are used to protect the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be introduced; and in a notice of the Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, he Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." Sent, packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt.; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,
HENRY STREET, TODDY STREET, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MAHIJI FAIR.

THE RIGHT to SELL ENGLISH and FOREIGN SPIRITS and LIQUORS, &c., at the ensuing MAHIJI FAIR, which opens on the 13th January, 1873, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Kutchery, at Dhoolia, on SATURDAY, the 7th December 1872.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Collector, Khandeish.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned will receive TENDERS until FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, at 11-30 o'clock A.M., at his Office, Sasso ni's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, for SUPPLY of SHIP CHANDLERY STORES and PROVISIONS to the Portuguese Gunboat MARIANNA.

Information as to the nature of the Articles required, their quantity and quality, will be furnished on application to

S. A. DE CARVALHO,
Vice-Consul for Portugal.

Bombay, 25th November 1872.

KHANDEISH AND NASSICK RELIEF FUND.—SUBSCRIPTION to the above FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).

VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK, } Joint Se-
SARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, } cretaries.

Bombay, 13th November 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premium on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the EXECUTION of the WORKS upon the LOWER SIND DISTRICT of the above RAILWAY which lie south of the Sehwan Hills as far as a point about 2 miles north of Kotree, comprising 73 miles of Railway more or less.

The works consist of—

EARTHWORK.
BRIDGES and CULVERTS.
COLLECTION of BALLAST.
STATION BUILDING
STAFF QUARTERS.

Tenders may be sent in for the whole of the works on this length of 73 miles, or for any smaller length, or for all the works under any one of the above heads, but the "Earthwork" will not be let by Rs-eft.

Forms of tender and bills of quantities may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, where also the General Specification of Works, Conditions of Contract, and Plans may be seen daily between 10 A.M and 4 P.M.

No Tender will be received after 4 P.M. of the 30th instant.

All tenders are to be in sealed covers.

Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reason for the rejection of any tender.

Copies of General Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works have been lodged in the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways Bombay, and are open to the perusal of persons wishing to tender.

JOSEPH BONUS, Major R.E.,
Superintending Engineer L. S. D., Indus Valley Railway.
Kurrachee 2nd November 1872.

NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind SUBSCRIBERS that their SUBSCRIPTIONS should be RENEWED for 1873 by the end of the current month in order that no interruption may take place in the SUPPLIES.

Messrs. T. V. & Co. take this opportunity of inviting new Subscriptions, and will be happy to forward their Price List giving all particulars upon application.

Bombay, 19th November 1872.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THROSTLE SPINNING.

ASHWORTH'S PATENT BOLSTER and DRAG SHELL. Sole Makers, Messrs. EVAN LEIGH, SON and Co., Lim.

25 per cent. extra production and superior Yarn.

The present Frames can be altered.

For Prices of alteration or new Frames apply to the Agents,

Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
2½, Sassoon's Building, Bombay.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR Rs. 1.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rates, viz.:—

Parcels not exceeding 1 cubic foot, Re. 1.
And for every additional 1 cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.

A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.

Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

WM. WATSON & Co., Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

London Agents, Messrs. Rhodes & Co., 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. who will receive Parcels, Cases, &c., for despatch to this country, at a rate commencing with 8s. (three shillings) per 1 cubic foot.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh, Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

Of numerous testimony to its great utility, the following are here given:—

Extract from Report of Guilford L. Molesworth, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, of 16th September 1872.

"On the Baroda and Cheenab the well-sinking for the Piers has been very successful, a large number of Piers having been sunk 60 and 70 feet below low water level during past cold season. The wells have been sunk chiefly by the use of Bull's Dredger, which appears to have superseded the Sand Pump."

Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the Punjab Northern State Railway by the Officiating Chief Engineer, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd June 1872:—

"It may be well here to observe that on all these works of ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself a most excellent tool. In some cases it has permitted as much as 7 feet of descent in a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours."

Price of each Machine delivered at any nearest Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

Capacity.	Inner diameter of Wells for which suitable.	Price.
Of 1 cubic foot	,, ,, 2 feet ,, ,, ,,	Rs. 50 0 0
1½ ,,	,, ,, 3 ,, ,, ,,	,, 60 0 0
2½ ,,	,, ,, 4 ,, ,, ,,	,, 100 0 0
4 ,,	,, ,, 5 ,, ,, ,,	,, 150 0 0
6 ,,	,, ,, 6 ,, ,, ,,	,, 200 0 0

Those of one cubic foot capacity are suitable for the smallest size of Ir igation Wells, and will sink them through sand to a depth and in positions hitherto considered impracticable. Those above 2 feet are worked but by a steam hoist or crab winch.

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Agent for Mr. Bull's Patents, Lucknow.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.—PORTABLE ENGINES, STEAM and HAND PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, CORN MILLS, and HODGSON'S PATENT WIRE TRAMWAY can be SEEN WORKING at the above Works at any time.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

IN announcing the ARRIVAL of their NEW STOCK for the COLD SEASON, beg to call special attention to the large additions made in the various Departments of their business, an inspection of which is earnestly solicited. From the well-known quality of the goods we supply, it will at once be seen, from the prices we quote, that all our goods compare most favourably with any of the first London Houses.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

The great success this Department has attained during the short time of our commencing business is a sufficient guarantee for all those favouring us with their orders, in receiving not only a Good Fitting SHIRT, but also Shirts at very MODERATE PRICES, made in every variety of material, as will be seen from the List, we now beg to draw the attention of all to.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—A mixture of Jute and Cotton, universally worn, being cool, shrinkless, and very absorbing ... Six for 36	0 42	0
TAFFETA—A new and favourite material, extremely soft, and equal to the wear of the best spun silk ... Six for 30	0 42	0
ASQUITH and Co.'s celebrated best White Shirts, Linen Fronts and Cuffs ... Six for 18	9 31	8
FINE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs ... ... Six for 22	8 25	8
ASQUITH AND Co.'s Printed Cambric Shirts, very strong and durable, and made with Collars attached, strongly recommended for Mofussil wear ... Six for 22	8 25	8
BEST FRENCH PRINTED SHIRTS, Collars attached ... ... Six for 28	0 31	8
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS, thoroughly shrunk ... ... Six for 49	0 56	0
SILK AND WOOL do. do. do. Six for 52	0 58	0
SPUN SILK—Neat Striped Patterns ... Each	11 8	13 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered Fronts... From each	7 0	8 0

N.B.—Ready-made Shirts can always be obtained in any of the above materials, a great advantage to Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. To residents in the Mofussil we shall be glad to forward our Catalogues, with Patterns and full Instructions for Self-measurement.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

COLLARS.

THE LATEST SHAPES JUST TO HAND ARE—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Pall Mall		
The

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Colaba shares firm. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,00,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	715
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	226½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	269
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,096	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	103
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¾-2·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	257
.....	£20	10-9-12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13-10-2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,05	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19-9-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 77½	Colaba Land Co.	1,445
8,000	150	all		Freye Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	830
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,220
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	5·0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	290
150	17,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	925
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	725
500	1,800	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	2,450	all	200 "	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 "	Fort Press Co.	8,250
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	980
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co.	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	725
200	400	350	425 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press.	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
40	85	750	100 p.c.	Scindia Press Co.	525
100	1,00	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co.	875
225	2,000	1,000	250 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vin. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,700
600	1,250	all	50p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,135
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,565
100	5,5·0	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	870
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,270
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	1,975
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,060
900	1,0·0	all	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	910
800	2,500	all	100p.a.	Oriental	2,730
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a.	Royal	2,050
600	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	575

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,275
53,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
300	500	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155 d.
1,000	50	all	12 pa.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pa	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all		Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	Do.	China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 19/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d. to 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	518

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	1/7
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	109½ to 110½
Four & half per cent	103½ to 103½
Four per cent.	101½ to 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1896-97	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 120.	

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 23rd Nov. compared with the statement issued on 16th Nov. :—

LIABILITIES.	16th Nov.	23rd Nov.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. " 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	318,12,435	319,35,528
Do. do. do. at Branches.	29,76,309	31,9 ,147
Other Deposits	200,01,238	196,95,950
Post Bills	38,392	32,758
Cash Credits, undrawn	16,00,925	9, 4,667
Rs.	635,04,359	628,36,480

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	88,12,010	86,90,102
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	32,79,404	25,37,775
Loans, on Security of do.	11,02,786	6,56,136
Current Accounts overdrawn	5,192	9,241
Bills Discounted	63,08,081	71,15,032
Stamps	6,3·7	6,530
Dead Stock Rs. 4,94,857		
Amount applied in reduction " 75,000	4,19,857	4,19,638
Bullion	9,35,225	8,32,800
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,30,983	13,64,771
Cash and Currency Notes	413,44,652	411,98,805
Rs	635,04,359	628,36,480

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Owing to the departure of the Overland Mail the business done yesterday has been on a small scale, and prices remain quite unchanged. The following are our closing prices :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4	3	0	to Rs.	4 4 0
"	"	40 "	39 "	6½ "	"	4	8	6 to "	4 9 0
"	"	40 "	39 "	7 "	"	4	12	0 to "	4 13 0
"	"	45 "	39 "	8½ "	"	5	8	0 to "	5 9 0
"	"	45 "	39 "	7 "	"	5	0	0	
"	"	45 "	39 "	8 "	"	5	9	0 to "	5 10 0
"Mad'polams	32 "	24 "	3 "	"	2	2	6	to "	2 3 0
"	Jacconets	40 "	20 "	2½ "	"	2	1	6 to "	2 2 0

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings,	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs.	4	12	0	
500 "	"	40 "	39 "	7 "	"	4	15	0
1,000 "	"	40 "	39 "	7 "	"	4	12	0
850 "	" Cambrics	50 "	24 "	5½ "	"	3	11	6
1,500 "	" Mad'polams	32 "	24 "	3 "	"	2	2	6
1,000 "	White Top Stripes	34 "	12 "		"	2	5	0
400 "	"	"	40 "	20 " (to arrive)	"	2	5	0

COTTON.

The market closed quiet. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee	Rs. 228
" Akola	" 234
" Ringnaghaut	" 205
" Dhollera and Bhownuggur	" 220 to 222

Purchases reported are the following :—

25 candies Old Dhollera and Bhownuggur	Rs. 212 to 214
25 " " "	" 213,
25 " " "	" 212
400 " New "	" 220 (Feb. 5)

CALCUTTA.—21st NOVEMBER.

The Bank of Bengal increased one per cent., margin in loans on 5½ per cents. Government Paper.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 10-14, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents., of 1872, at Rs. 102-14, and small sums at Rs. 103

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH NOVEMBER.

London.. Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds ..... } No ship.

Liverpool Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 10s. p. t. nominal. Wooden Ships " ..... £2 10s. p. t. nominal. Myrabolns & Cutch bdls £1 15s. nominal. Seeds ..... £1 15s. nominal.

Havre ... Cotton ..... Coffee ..... } No ship.

Overland Steamers—

Venice ..... £2 15s.
Trieste ..... £3.
Liverpool ..... £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Havre ..... £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.

} 4th Jan. 18th Jan. 1st Feb.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 10s. 6d. £2 17s. 6d.

China .. Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 5 per bale. Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 45 per bale nominal.

Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 0 0 per ton.

Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.

Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Carwar, Nov. 22.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cutch, Nov. 21.
25	General Havelock (s)	Teasdale	Cochin, Nov. 19.
	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, Nov. 22.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Parkins	Ports mouth, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Isabella	Reid	Calcutta.
	John and Mary	Padna	Chittagong.
	Australia (s)	Murray	Aden and Suez.
	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Warner	Cutch.

Ship John O'Gaunt, Greig, to Calcutta, obtained port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Neera, for Aden, Hoodooda and Jeddah.

Steamer Pearl, for Cutch.

Steamer General Havelock, for Malabar Coast.

Steamer J. R. Carnac, for Coast and Carwar.

Ship William Lindsay, for Calcutta.

BUSHIRE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 10 Peter, Johannah, from Busreh.
12 Euphrates, (s), from Bombay.
19 Euphrates, (s), from Busreh.
25 Cashmere, (s), from Busreh.
26 Brig, Jumna, from London.
31 Calcutta, (s), from Kurrachee.
Nov. 1 Cashmere, (s), from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5 India, (s), to Bombay.
12 Euphrates, (s), to Busreh.
17 Bark Peter, Johannah, to Batavia.
19 Euphrates, (s), to Bombay.
25 Cashmere, (s), to Busreh.
28 Brig Jumna, to Busreh.
Nov. 1 Calcutta, (s), to Busreh.

VESSEL IN HARBOUR.

Cashmere (s).

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Alnwick Castle, 10 cases matches, and 1 case pencils, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.; 14 bales paper, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.; 39 packages earthenware, Jaffer Rentools; 21 cases medicine and 1 case glassware, Shurufally Hoptoola; 10 cases cochineal, Richard Martin & Co.; 100 cases brandy, Framjee D. Wadia & Co.; 25 cases hock and 75 cases moselle, Eduljee Manockjee Setna.

James Lindsey, 23 cases geneva, Framjee Nesserwanjee & Co.

Ægean (s), 40 cases brandy, Bouneviaile and Sibille.

Assyria (s), 1 case Prussian blue, Shurufally Meerally.

Tiverton, 1 case pencils and 1 case Prussian blue, Shurufally Meerally.

Balkama, 10 cases soaps, 1 case Prussian blue, 1 case Prussian red, and 19 packages paint, Shurufally Meerally.

Khorasan, 20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

British Statesman, 35 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Gitana, 10 cases cochineal, Richard Martin & Co.; 25 cases eau de cologne and lavander, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tiverton, 33 bales cotton, Mugon Moolchund; 50 bales cotton Canjee Purbat & Co.

Khedive (s), 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 150 bundles buffalo horns, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 12 cases fishmaws, Meerabbhoy Dama; 2,697 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 50 bales wool, Soonderjee Damoder; 150 bags wheat, S. Tyabjee & Co.; 22 bales hides, Jacoob Sawoo & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 80 bundles hides, Faizulla Khaleee; 35 bales skins, Hajee Esmail Hajee Abdoola; 20 bundles skins, Abdool Cadur & Co.; 67 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass; 50 cases gum, Khakeebhoy Nensee; 125 bundles hides, Succoorbhoy Woosmanbhoy; 51 cases oilbanum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 134 pieces E. teeth and 3 bundles E. tusk, R. Geerdhellall: 15 cases gum, N. Jahaner; 69 bundles hides, Dawood Mahomed; 100 bundles hides, Khimjee Rowjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 125 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

India (s), 22 bundles skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 700 bags gingelly seed, Planque, Vinay & Co.; 250 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe & Co.; 200 bags coffee, S. Tyebjee.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 12·3s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

November.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of Cloudy Sky (0 = Clear, 10 = Overcast).	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 h. A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 h. A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		
18	29·842	77·9	68·5	63·6	·631	2·5	87·8	72·1	NNE, NE, E, NE, NW, NNW, N.	280
19	·858	77·8	68·2	63·3	·629	5·0	87·1	70·6	E, N, ESE, NW, NNW, E.	183
20	·860	78·5	70·0	65·9	·668	3·0	86·6	71·5	NE, ENE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	212
21	·856	79·0	72·6	69·9	·748	2·3	88·1	73·2	NNE, NE, ENE, E.W, NW, NNW, WNW.	212
22	·829	79·3	71·1	67·4	·693	3·5	88·6	74·0	WNW, ENE, ESE, NW, N.	207
23	·808	78·3	69·6	65·4	·652	6·0	84·5	73·1	ENE, E, ESE, E. ENE, NW, NNW. NE.	281

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—NOVEMBER 25.

Hood, Colonel, 28th Regiment on sick leave, from Sealkote.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Rybot, Lieutenant-Colonel, late Bengal R. A., on retirement, to England.

Farquharson, Colonel, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Haydon, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Mallingaum.

Caldecott, Major, 26th Regiment, on private affairs, to England.

Turton, Major, 4th Goorkhas, on furlough, to England.

Veteh, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on private affairs, to England.

Thomson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Nassick.

Westropp, Colonel, Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.

Touche, Major, Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.

Hogg, Captain, Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.

Hay, Captain, Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.

Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.

Pritchard, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Boyd, Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, on leave, to England.

Brereton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Becke, Captain and Quarter Master, 21st Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

Grubbe, Captain, 48th Regiment, on private affairs, to England.

POONA ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 23rd November, 1872.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the ruling laid down in G. G. O. No. 733 of 1872 be entered as para. 154 A. of the Transport Regulation, Para. 2.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

20th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Rice, Staff Corps, to officiate as second in Command, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson, or until further orders.

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Donovan is appointed to do general duty in the Mhow Circle.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 5	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 6	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf viâ Kurrachee	Nov. 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Dec. 3	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 14	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 2	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M., or on Board (8 annas late fee) to 7 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M. :—

Monday	Dec. 3	Monday	Dec. 24
"	" 10	"	" 31
"	" 17		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "viâ Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded viâ Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded viâ Southampton.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TEACHER & CO.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & CO.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GREEN—November 21st, at the house of her father, J. R. Herbet, R.A., near London, Theresa, the beloved wife of John Philip Green, Judge of the High Court, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

EVANS—NICHOLS—November 24th, at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Maule, Albert J. Evans, to Margaret, youngest daughter of John Bushby Nichols, Newport, Mons.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JONES—November 14th, at Chuprah, Sarun, the wife of G. Vincent Jones, Esq., of Gonatia, Beerbhoom, of a son.

LAUGHTON—November 21st, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain A. T. Laughton, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

WILLIAMS—November 20th, at Dugshai, Bertha Alice, dearest child of Rev. D. P. Williams, Senior Chaplain, and Augusta Louisa his wife, aged six years and nine months.

WEBSTER—November 21st, at Kidderpore, Calcutta, John Albert Harry, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Webster, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "roprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1872.

LORD NORTHBROOK has come and gone. Bombay has done honour to the representative of majesty. She feted this nobleman, dined him, and danced before him, received him with streets lined with soldiers, and saluted him with salvos of artillery. The mimic Kings of Western India, with their solemn faces, brilliant robes, and jewelled heads, assembled to do him honour, and at Levee and in Durbar European and native subjects of the Queen bent the knee to the premier Satrap of the World. Why did he come in such state, surrounded by so much pomp, and announced by the sound of trumpet, the beat of drums, the lowering of the Queen's colours? This is the question which Futtey Panday addresses to Mahomed Khan. How was it that his arrival was timed when commercial houses were foundering, and when people were feeding themselves with a wooden ladle from a brass plate, the silver spoon having been pledged to pay the interest due upon the loan raised upon the golden cup? Many thought that it was unkind of His Lordship to come and see us when we had hardly recovered from the run of bad luck which followed the halcyon days of that Saturnian period when rupees grew as if by magic, cotton reached a price that astonished and enriched the Guzerat ryot, and nigh well beggard the Manchester cotton spinner. Well, the answer will never be really given, and yet we think we discover in the recent visit a great political move, a wise conciliatory and auxiliary policy. Notwithstanding all our boasted bonds of union, we know, and the English Cabinet is likewise impressed with the same idea, that we must keep our hold on the people of India by allowing their customs, consulting their feelings, and respecting their prejudices. We have been going on at railway pace trying to teach them the rubrics of a foreign system, and as the native is quick at copying, and has a knack of using his head-piece for the purpose of acquiring any knowledge which shall set him up a peg higher in the social scale than his neighbour, we have succeeded in finishing a great many of the lower order in a high standard of education. But, as a rule, with all our finesse, with all our praiseworthy aims at civilization, we have not yet got the upper classes as a mass into our schools and colleges, and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Western India are yet very unlettered, and we still know very little of their hopes and wishes, their deep, but rude, diplomatic views. They like their ancient customs, and are very particular as to their dignity and precedence. Hid away from the growing civilization of Bombay and the Deccan in the wilds of Kattywar, Maharashtra, and elsewhere, they worship their own attempts at royal state, and prefer their native soil and customs to British territory and its matchless form of government. If we are to reach the Jain, the Buddhist, the Sheikh, the Moslem, also the Brahmins and the countless tribes of Hindoos that are scattered over this still semi-wild triangular country, extending from the edge of Little Thibet to the salt and muddy waters of the Indian Ocean, we must do so through their Princes, and by the aid and support of the landed interest of this great country. We should therefore encourage the periodical assembling of Native Chieftains and cultivate a far greater intimacy with them than we have hitherto done.

The policy of the political officers at Native Courts has often been of the worst kind, and has not tended to cement friendly feeling, and has likewise retarded the civilization of those Rajahs with whom they have been associated one and all; these would-be plenipotentiaries are ever trying to prevent the English military officer from becoming acquainted with the Prince in whose province troops are quartered. The very moment a political officer gets attached to a Residency or Agency, he sets to work to isolate the Maharajah from anything like friendly intercourse with English residents in camp. They must not visit the Prince or speak with him without permission, and then only in the presence of the Windsor uniformed mimic ambassador. Occasionally the Prince invites the officers to his palace, and then the great object appears to be to create the largest gulf possible between the host and the guests. Thus the unfortunate descendant of an Indian throne is limited for his information and friendships to the small circle of big-wigs who compose the English political element at his court. We would abolish this petty jealous system; and we would advise Lord Northbrook to remove the present unjust restrictions and permit the turbaned ruler of a province or country the liberty of selecting his own visitors, and receiving such gentlemen at his private or public receptions as he sees fit, and with whom he wishes to cultivate acquaintance. We have a Government at home which has pushed civil liberty and free trade to the furthest point, and yet we retain for Native Chiefs and Kings a system of exclusiveness which destroys not only civil liberty but actually forbids in their case the establishment of those social bonds of amity between English gentlemen and native noblemen, which are so essential for the purposes of real sociality. Suppose these restrictions were removed, we should see our merchants, our civil and military officers, and the professional gentlemen of this city constantly invited to the meeting and shooting fields of the Princes and Nawabs of this Presidency—and what would be the effect of this pleasing sociality? The native gentry would become acquainted with our habits and ideas. Instead of being secluded from easy and neighbourly fellowship with general European society, and ostracised from the world of refinement, we should by and bye meet young Loonawara and youthful Kolapoor in the drawing-rooms of this city. Time would go on, they and their followers would go back to their countries and relate the pleasures of cultivated friendships. The Zemindars and Jaghiredars of wild tracts of lands would soon follow the example of their lords, and in a very short space of time schools and colleges would spring up in all parts of this land, and the private tutor be called to those forts and palaces where ignorance still permits the sons to be idle, useless, and debauched, whereas they might be examples of industry and the promoters of a large amount of good.

The day has come when the flippant assistant can no longer congratulate himself on keeping a Rajah to himself, and doing bear leader to him in Durbar, without provoking comment and remark. If we are conquerers, it is still our mission to teach the Kings of India to ultimately govern this country themselves, and there is no more direct road to this object than inviting them to levee our Governors at the Presidency as constantly as they can, and permitting them to interchange visits with English families. The habit of sending them out to pay a formal visit in the charge of a Political Officer is not appreciated by Native Chiefs. They regard the custom with repugnance, and suppose it to be done with the view of establishing an espionage which they dislike.

Perhaps this meeting of the Chiefs in Bombay will be the commencement of their annually visiting the Presidency in the season, which we should regard as a step in the right direction. When next they do so we shall be glad to notice that they are no longer in leading strings, but, to speak vulgarly, "out upon their own account." Of course when attending a Durbar the presence of the Political Agent is a necessity; as questions may be asked, and information sought, that he alone can reply to and furnish.

There is another point of view from which we regard this recent visit of the Viceroy,—and that is, that it tells the ignorant of the power and splendour of the English rule. It tells the disaffected that the assassin's knife may kill a Viceroy yet cannot destroy an empire; that deeds of violence and blood may disgust a paternal Government, but can never cow a servant of the Crown, and that true British courage will ever stand out in bold relief to rebellious and factious cruelty. The illustrious statesman, who passed through this crowded city with bosom unmailed and head uncovered, told the multitude silently, but powerfully, by his demeanour as he sat exposed in the triumphal car, that the British Government did not quail before physical wickedness; that the system and machinery which produced an able Governor in Lord Mayo, would turn out successor of loyal, devoted, and fearless Governor-Generals who would flow on like the ceaseless stream of a river as long as the English Raj endured in Hindoostan. That brilliant entry, connected with so much that pleased the people, still must have reminded any rebel in the crowd what Englishman have "the will to act, and "the power to execute and accomplish"; although tented on a foreign shore and numerically a mere handful of white men scattered here and there amongst two hundred millions of inhabitants, differing in religion, habit, and customs and regarding us as strangers and usurpers.

The warm reception of the Lord Sahib by the natives certainly exceeded in friendly feeling and enthusiasm anything we have ever witnessed before, and is a tribute of respect to our Queen. The prompt attendance of the various Rajahs and Chiefs also exhibits the existing good spirit and will of rulers, who are powerful in their separate kingdoms while in submission to our flag, and the glad welcome accorded to Lord Northbrook by the English residents tells the natives that he is held in high respect by his countrymen. Every one vied with each other to show respect to the representative of the Queen, and none more so than the regimental officers of this garrison, on whom fell the lion share of doing His Lordship honour. For the past ten or twelve days all the regiments stationed in Bombay have almost lived in the sun; nearly every day the streets had to be lined with troops and guards of honour to make long marches. In the hottest hours of the day the gallant defenders of our Eastern Empire turned out in full dress; sometimes from 8 in the morning until 1 o'clock in the day might British officers be seen almost baking in the sun; and from one o'clock p.m., until two or three hours past midnight did these officers and men without refreshment sit their horses manfully doing their duty for hours in a blazing sun, and at night. We mention of the laborious services of officers and men of this garrison, as but scant justice has been done to their share in the proceedings. Without their presence, and the cheer

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY IN POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SATURDAY.

Poona is *en fete* in her small way as much as Bombay was the other day. Everybody is excited, and shows it by the usual symptoms—military men rushing hither and thither, suddenly turned into vigorous "doing duty wallahs," owners of private bungalows flying bunting across the gateways, and shopkeepers doubling their prices wherever they can get the opportunity. His Excellency the Viceroy's trip up to Poona yesterday was quite uneventful, the greatest incident in his journey being, I believe, that he stopped at Lanowlie and there partook of iced soda water, and that as a matter of course he admired the scenery of the ghauts, which though the hot weather has browned all the monsoon verdure, and dried up the rivers in the nullahs that now are simply ragged tracks of rock and earth down the face of the hills and between the valleys, must still present much that is worth admiring to a stranger. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the Bhore Ghaut, or the Thull Ghaut, by which His Excellency travelled when he went to Calcutta, is the prettier; but I daresay he will prefer the Bhore Ghaut for its wonderful viaducts, its overhanging embankments, and its wonderful, almost fear-inspiring precipices, that tremendous gorge lying in front of Khandalla being unequalled by anything of the kind on the sister Ghaut; but whether His Excellency does so or not will not matter much, and at all events he has now seen the two most famous bits of railway engineering in India.

At all the chief stations on the line he was received with as much gaiety as they could express in flags, evergreens, and a brushed up railway policeman or two standing with their toes turned out, their fingers stuck down by the side of their trousers, and their batons, by some curious way, kept rigid along their sides until stopped by the armpits. Kurjut flew banners with "welcome" in big letters; at Khandalla, something similar was done; at Lanowlie, the Viceregal special train had actually to brush through evergreens on one side, while on the other there were evergreens and bannerets galore. The decorations in Poona station were very pretty—piles of plants in tubs were raised on rows of stands; flags, bannerets, and palm branches swept downwards from the roof; and the whole platform was covered with scarlet cloth. His Excellency arrived about 5 o'clock, and companies of military as well as the chief members of Poona society were present to welcome him. He was driven off to Gunnesh Khind at once, and he would barely have time to rub off the stains and dust of travel and take dinner before he was again on his road to more gaiety and (doubtless to him) more fatiguing work. A splendid ball was given in Government House, and His Excellency appeared to enjoy himself very much during the time he stayed there.

To-day the chief event that occurred was a levée which His Excellency held in the Council Hall. The presentees were chiefly military, black coats looking extremely odd among the mass of red, white, blue, and gold coloured regimentals that met one's gaze on every side. Ladies occupied the galleries, and doubtless amused themselves by criticizing the different styles of bowing that the different gentlemen exhibited. Guards of honour were present as usual, and salutes of guns were as a matter of course fired in a compound immediately adjoining the front of the Hall. When the levee was over, His Excellency drove to the Poona Arsenal, but did not see much there that he had not seen in the Arsenal in Bombay.

THE RAO OF KUTCH.

His Highness Shree Pragmaljee, G.C.S.I., accompanied by Major Goodfellow, Political Agent, and members of his staff, left Bombay yesterday by H. M. steamer Dalhousie. His Highness, with Major Goodfellow, was driven to the Apollo Bunder in Mr. Kessowjee Naik's carriage-and-four about half-past 10 A.M., and was received there by Messrs. Kessowjee Naik, Nursey Kessowjee, Khutao Mucoonjee, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Kursondas Nensee, Jovarilal Umiashunker, Lukhmidas Khemjee, and other leading native gentlemen, with whom His Highness good-naturedly interchanged civilities, and who expressed their good wishes for him and for his safe return to his own dominions. Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and other gentlemen accompanied His Highness in a Government steam barge to the Dalhousie. On His Highness arriving on board, the Dalhousie fired a salute of nineteen guns and soon afterwards left the bunder.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, 20TH NOVEMBER.

H. H. Holkar has left Indore for Mehesur, from which place he is to go direct to Burwace for the forthcoming Durbar.

Mr. H. F. White, C.E., our new Executive Engineer of the Division, is giving great satisfaction to the people who work with him. No longer do we hear of complaints from contractors. They are now regularly and promptly paid.

Addresses have recently been given so frequently, that an announcement of an address is generally headed "The Address Mania," and this heading is often given as indiscriminately as the addresses themselves. If ever an official deserved a public acknowledgment of his services, it was our late officiating Cantonment Magistrate, and I am glad to say that, just previous to his giving over charge to Colonel Lester, he was presented with the following:—

"Address to Captain A. G. Mayne, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Judge Small Cause Court, and Civil Judge, Mhow.

"We, the officials of the Small Cause Court, the Cantonment Magistrate's and the Cantonment Committee's office, have this day assembled here to read this address before you, and to return in some measure the immense debt of gratitude we owe you. Our sorrow on the occasion of your departure from among us is inexpressible; and the kindness you have shown us we can never forget. We are indebted to you, not only for the strict administration of justice that has characterised your tenure during the period that you have exercised judicial functions amongst us, but also for the kindness and the politeness with which you have treated us, and for the charitableness and delicacy with which it has always been your aim not to hurt any one's feelings.

"Although a strict exercise of judicial functions and politeness and kindness are things antagonistic in principle, yet we have found such a singular combination of both these qualities in your person, as is very rarely to be met with.

"While this address is being read out to you, we are all of us conscious of the hour of separation being near at hand, and the deep sorrow and regret which this thought brings home to us cannot be adequately expressed in words.

"We, in conclusion, pray for your health and prosperity, that you may have a happy meeting with Mrs Mayne, and may God bless you with success and happiness."

Mr. Lumsden, the chief clerk of the Small Cause Court, and official of marked gentlemanly bearing, read the above with such pathos and grace that Captain Mayne was moved almost to tears. He returned thanks in appropriate terms, expressive of his gratification at finding his labours so highly appreciated and regretting his separation from those who had honoured him with this acknowledgment. He assured them, however, that, wherever he went, he would never forget the cheerful help and support they always afforded him in carrying out his arduous, multifarious and, at times, unpleasant duties, and trusted to hear of their advancement in life under his successor.

The reader might well remark that, while the document is addressed to an "officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Judge Small Cause Court, and Civil Judge," it purports to come from "the officials of the Small Cause Court, the Cantonment Magistrate's and the Cantonment Committee's office," and wonder why the Civil Judge's establishment has not joined and why the Cantonment Committee's have done so, as it were, instead. It must be explained therefore that until very recently Captain Mayne was also secretary to that committee, and that the Civil Judge has no separate establishment, the Small Cause Court men doing the work.

Talking about the Civil Judge reminds me of the fact that we in Mhow can beat you hollow so far as speed in legislation goes. You, who have been fighting for years, could only get your Small Cause Court Judge sufficient powers to decide cases up to a thousand rupees. But we have now a Small Cause Court Judge who can transform himself into a Civil Judge—and that too without change of costume—and whose powers are unlimited, for he can entertain suits for any amount! You will see therefore that while your Barrister Judges of the Small Cause Court can only go up to a thousand, our Military Judges of the same Court, having the advantage of being also a Civil Judge, can go to millions. He has, in fact, the same powers virtually as your Chief Justice! Whether such powers should be given to any one who has not been brought up as a lawyer, and who, besides, has two other offices to look to, is a very serious question. The work required from a Cantonment Magistrate, if properly performed, instead of being obliged to be entrusted mostly to subordinates, is quite enough for one man; yet Colonel Lester is not only to do this but to be Small Cause Court Judge also, and Civil Judge too! How the authorities could conscientiously expect one man, however able or industrious, to do all this, either with satisfaction to himself or the state, is quite a mystery to the public here. The unlucky wight on whom these duties fall must either injure himself by overwork or trust to subordinates more than he ought to do. In either case it is surely an undesirable state of things. When Sir William Mansfield came here nearly ten years ago, the people complained that the Cantonment Magistrate could not do his work properly because he was also the Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Division. In consequence of this, a separate officer was appointed for the latter duty. But since then changes have been made which have given more work than ever to the Cantonment Magistrate, who ought to have only one and no other office to be responsible for if he is expected to do his duty fairly and conscientiously. I have written rather at length on this subject, as any one who will think over the matter will agree with me that it is one which ought to be fully discussed in the interests of the public.

SIND.

KURRACHEE, 20TH NOVEMBER.

The Governor-General has come and gone, and matters are again assuming their natural quiet, though growls are still occasionally heard in some quarters against the way in which Colonel Lambert, the Collector, chose to insult many gentlemen not in the service during the Viceroy's recent visit. A notification was published in the local papers calling upon gentlemen, other than Civil and Military, who desired to attend His Excellency's levee, to send in their cards within a certain time. Many accordingly sent in their names, when, to their astonishment, they were coolly informed by Colonel Lambert that they could not be presented to the Viceroy. What Colonel Lambert's object was in thus insulting the non-official classes is a mystery, because at this levee, a number of people were allowed to attend simply because they held such petty positions as mooktiarkars, *Hoozoor* Deputy Collectors, &c., and who had never seen a levee in their lives. Those who were refused admission tickets were all chiefly Europeans of standing in the place, who had attended levees and Government House balls at the Presidencies, and who move in circles in which Hoozoor Deputies mooktiarkars, and others of that ilk would not dare to shew their noses!

One of the prettiest buildings in the station, namely, the Scotch Kirk, has been closed for nearly a year. It is strange that Government don't think of sending us a successor to the late Rev. W. Middleton. Its conduct towards our Presbyterian community is certainly not what it ought to be, and should these lines catch the eyes of the powers that be, I trust some steps will be taken to send a chaplain to minister to the spiritual wants of our Scotch friends. Many of your readers will doubtless remember how hard Mr. Middleton laboured to collect subscriptions for the construction of the Kirk at this place. It cost upwards of Rs. 50,000, Government itself contributing Rs. 25,000, and now to allow such an excellent building to remain unused is certainly not creditable. If a Chaplain cannot be had, a Scotch Missionary might be sent, for there is a large number of Presbyterians here who, owing to their church being closed, are content to attend the mission chapel, which is upwards of a mile distant from the camp. Whilst on this subject, I may mention that the Kirk's interior fittings ought to be looked to. Considering that the building cost such a large sum, these fittings ought to be in a style assimilating with the ornate exterior. The benches, book boards, and kneeling boards, as also the pulpit, are of the plainest material, intended no doubt to harmonise with the very rough ashlar work of the interior walls and pillars. So much so is this the case, that on one occasion a soldier, evidently a North Briton from his accent, pithily, but may be profanely, remarked, when criticizing it, that "it was just for the warld like a whited sepulchre."

Education is making rapid strides in this province. In this city alone, we have two English teaching schools, one Hindoo Sindee school, one Arabic Sindee school, one Guzeratee school, two girls' schools, two Protestant schools for European children, two Roman Catholic schools, and, under the control of the Rev. J. Sheldon, a high vernacular school, a Guzeratee boys school and a Marathi girls' school; then in the Sudder Bazaar, the Parsee community have a school of their own, which in the opinion of the Educational Inspector is, for neatness and order, unsurpassed in Kurrachee. At the recent distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Kurrachee High and Anglo-Vernacular school, Mr. E. H. Fulton, C.S., delivered a long and able speech, in which he remarked that he considered the existence of private schools such as those in this district, a most encouraging fact in connection with the progress of education in Sind. Not only, he said, does it stir up in those who have the management of Government schools, a keen spirit of rivalry, and a desire not to be left behind in the race for honour, but it fosters a spirit of manly independence among the people, and proves that schools can be started without the aid of Government officials, and can be kept up in such a manner that some of them vie with the Government High Schools in their efforts to prepare boys for the University, and qualify them for useful and honourable careers in after life.

Hydrabad, strange to say, eclipses our city in educational matters. In that town there are no fewer than 21 schools under the management of Government alone. The number of the private schools I have been unable to obtain, but the principal amongst them is the Mission school, under the management of the Rev. A. Yarnould. In the Government High School, I find from the report of the head master, Persian is now taught, it having been added by the Bombay University to the list of classical languages, in one of which students attending the College are expected to pass. A gymnasium has recently been attached to the High School, and the master reports that through the kindness of Major Nicholetts, commanding Her Majesty's 2nd Belooch Regiment, qualified persons have been engaged to superintend the physical training of the boys. Prizes were also lately distributed to the pupils of this institution, and after the conclusion of the ceremony, Colonel Phillips, the popular Collector of Hydrabad, gave some very sensible advice to the boys. He told them that they should not be content with a mere smattering of English, but that they should go into the subject well, and so master the language, that they might qualify themselves for honourable and useful employment, that they should enlarge the desired field of employment, and not confine themselves merely to two professions—the law and the Government offices. He alluded to the commendations which His Excellency the Governor-General, at his recent visit, had bestowed on the educational institutions in Hydrabad, particularly the Engineering class, to which His Lordship called attention, saying that boys who would qualify themselves in Engineering would be sure of employment in the public service, as Engineer Officers of all grades were much needed. It is to be hoped young men in Sind and elsewhere will make a "note" of this. The law is a fine profession certainly, but very few have the ability to succeed in it. A smattering of our codes does not fit one for the profession. The study of years alone can qualify one for the position of a lawyer, while a few months' training in a first class Engineering school would be enough for an educated youth to fit himself for the Public Works Department, where when he once achieves a footing, he has a chance of getting to the top of the ladder. Further, the tests now laid down for pleaderships and attorneyships are very difficult, and unless a young man is trained in a lawyer's office for four or five years, he cannot by any possibility obtain a "diploma." Colonel Phillips' excellent advice is well worth the consideration of the young men in this Province.

It is rumoured that our talented Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Raymond West, will soon be leaving Sind, as he is the next on the list for a seat in the High Court, and that Mr. F. D. Melvill will succeed him here. Sir W. Merewether has got over his fever at last, and is now able to move about. He will leave for the districts in a few days, accompanied by the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., and establishment. Mr. Moore returned from England only last week. Mr. James, who was acting during his absence, has reverted to his appointment as Deputy Collector of Sehwan.

The Sudder Court reports are to be resuscitated. Mr. E. Leggett, solicitor, has undertaken to publish them regularly from the first of January next. This gentleman is the most successful European member of the local bar, and his long experience and abilities fully qualify him to bring out these reports in a shape most acceptable to the profession.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

Mr. Heller gives his last performance but one in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening, and promises, a most attractive programme. To those who have ever been present at Mr. Heller's entertainments it is almost superfluous to say that the performance on Saturday evening was a great success, for his entertainments always are a success. This evening, Mr. Heller introduces Punch and Judy, which will be sure to attract most of those who saw it last year. We well remember seeing the whole house actually "holding its sides" and screaming with laughter on that occasion. No one can resist being amused by Punch and Judy; it really seems more amusing to us now that we are grown up than when we used to see it so often when we were boys and every one who goes to the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-night may guarantee for himself or herself a side-splitting laugh.

BOMBAY.

Cholera.—A Hindoo named Cassee Visram was attacked with cholera on Sunday at Dongree Cooly Street.

Locusts in Kattywar.—A correspondent informs us that the other day a number of locusts appeared in some places in Kattywar.

Dengue Fever at Chumardy.—We observe that the dengue fever is at present seriously raging at Chumardy, in Kattywar.

Chiefs.—The Chief of Sanglee, the Punt Sucheo of Bhore, and the Raja of Jowar left for their respective territories on Sunday.

The Thakore of Bhownuggur.—The young Thakore of Bhownuggur visited H. M.'s Dockyard on Friday and the Vehar Lake on Sunday.

European Vagrants.—Yesterday there were in all forty-four European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

Accident.—On Sunday a native girl, aged about four years, fell out of a window at Colaba. She was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Arrival of a Nawab.—The Nawab of Rampore arrived here on Sunday with about forty-eight followers, and took up his residence temporarily in a bungalow at Grant Road.

Fire.—A fire broke out at about half-past 1 P.M. in a jowlee hut situated in Love Lane. The hut was completely destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 120.

Suicide.—Dr. Hewlett held an adjourned inquest on Saturday on the body of a Hindoo woman. The jury found that the woman had committed suicide by throwing herself out of a window.

A Mahomedan Barrister.—A vernacular paper states that Cazee Shaboodeen, late Dewan to the Rao of Cutch, has passed his examination as a Barrister in England, and is shortly expected in Bombay.

Theft.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Maratha named Rowjee Sowah was convicted of stealing a silver waist chain belonging to one Tookaram Govind, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Knocked Down by a Carriage.—A native child, about five years old, was on Saturday accidentally knocked down by a carriage on the Erskine Road. The child was much injured and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Bursting of a Gas Pipe.—On Sunday night an alarm of fire was raised in the native town in consequence of the bursting of a gas pipe in the house of Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. The gas was put out before any damage was done to property.

Suspected of Theft.—A Mussulman named Abdool Hurry was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with having in his possession a quantity of wearing apparel, suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The man was convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

The House of Correction.—There were in all 325 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 58 were under sentences from the High Court, 233 from the Magistrates of Police, 27 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 235 were natives and the remaining 90 were Europeans.

The Indian Land Revenue.—The *Arunadua* very strongly controverts the opinion so often advanced by Mr. Robert Knight, that the Indian land revenue is very light and can be increased doubly or even more without any oppression on the ryots. The writer questions the correctness of the data on which Mr. Knight bases his views.

The Local News-papers of Bombay.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Gujerat Mitra* writes—"One of the things which must have exceedingly pleased the Viceroy is probably the excellence of our daily journals, which make a better appearance in matter as well as in typographical beauty than even many of the London and American papers."

The G. I. P. Railway Case.—On the motion of Mr. Marriott, made yesterday to Mr. Justice Gibbs at the Criminal Sessions, the trial of Hurrichund Gunput on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain moneys belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, was postponed, with the prisoner's consent, until the 19th December next.

The Investiture Ceremony.—A native contemporary states that Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney was written to in the name of the Viceroy to be present at the Investiture ceremony which took place last week. In reply Sir Cowasjee thanked H. E. the Viceroy, and expressed his inability to attend the ceremony on account of the ill state of his health.

Administration of Dhatura in Food.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Keeka Goeul was charged with administering dhatura (a stupefying drug) in food, with intent to facilitate the commission of theft, and thereby committing theft of property, valued at Rs. 1,025, belonging to one Damodhur Kalidas. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

The Jam of Nowanuggur.—The 17th Regiment N. I. will furnish half a complete company under the command of a Native Officer as a guard of honour to parade to-day at 7-45 A. M. at the Byculla Station, on the departure from the Presidency of H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur. A salute of eleven guns will be fired from the Cooperage Battery, Esplanade, on the departure of His Highness.

Theft of Books.—Dowlutt Soobhana and Ramjee Hurry were yesterday charged before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, with stealing a quantity of books, valued at Rs. 49, belonging to the Free General Assembly's Institution; and Trickum Velljee with fraudulently receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen. The third prisoner was acquitted, while the first and second were convicted and each sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Boys' and Girls' Schools at Surat.—A meeting for the purpose of distributing prizes to the boys and girls of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's English and Vernacular schools was convened in the premises of the Parsee Punchayet English school at Surat on Thursday last. Mr. W. H. Newnham, C. S., presided on the occasion. Mr. Fakirbhoy Toolyaram read a report of the working of the schools, after which prizes were distributed to the successful boys by Mr. Newnham, and to the girls by Mrs. Newnham. After a distribution of nosegays and rose water, the meeting separated.

Colaba Collectorate.—From a report of the general character and prospects of the season of 1871-72 of the Colaba Collectorate, we see that the fall of rain had been seasonable and sufficient, and the crops yielded well. The state of public health was generally good. Some persons, however, died of diarrhœa in the Mongoon and Roha talookas from the use of roots and leaves of trees for food, owing to the scarcity of grain in consequence of the scarcity of rain-fall last year. Also great mortality occurred amongst the cattle owing to the want of fodder and water.

The Rev. Mr. Barker, formerly in this country in connection with the Ahmednugger Mission of the American board, has just returned to this country after an absence of many years in America. He has now come out in connection with the Presbyterian Board, to join the Rev. R. H. Wilder at Kolapore. The Rev. Messrs. Graham and Hall, for the same Mission, accompany him. These, with a number of returned and newly-appointed missionaries for fields in Northern India, and also for the German Evangelical Missions in the South, arrived by the steamer India from Genoa last Monday. May the grace of God go with all these servants of Christ and give them large success in the prosecution of the Master's work!—*Bombay Guardian.*

Fire at Government House.—About half-past 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon smoke was observed issuing from a window on the second storey of Government House, Parell. On the servants and police rushing upstairs they discovered a large Persian carpet on fire, and the matting and boards smouldering. There was plenty of water at hand and the fire was soon put out. Thirteen teak boards were more or less burnt. The Mazagon steam fire engine was on the spot, but it was not brought into use. A policeman was placed in the room to keep watch during the night. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some of the servants smoking and carelessly throwing a lighted beedee on the carpet. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 150.

The Viceroy's Speech at the Durbar.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Gujerat Friend* says—"Lord Northbrook's first Durbar speech in Bombay is very tame, and breathes no spirit of Viceregal dignity. A Durbar speech in India is like the Queen's speech in England, and we have a right to expect that Lord Northbrook's Durbar speech should be such as might stir to the inmost core the hearts of men, and be quoted with admiration by publicists and statesmen. The Viceroy, I believe, spoke this speech, whereas the grandeur and the importance of the occasion required that he should have read it. I have no objection to speaking *viva voce*, but a Durbar speech ought carefully to be meditated, for the native Rajahs and Chiefs are wont to look upon the speech of a Viceroy, on so important an occasion with great attention."

Noorjehan.—This piece promises to be a favourite with the public. It was received with rounds of applause on Saturday last. "Aladdin" and "Goolnar" had established the reputation of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club, and "Noorjehan" places them in a higher position still. Possessing many splendid scenic effects such as were shewn in "Aladdin" and the sweet flowing language which charmed the hearers of "Goolnar," this play bids fair to rival its predecessors. The songs of the fairies and those of Noorjehan and her lover were well sung and much appreciated. The acting of Noorjehan, Imdadkhan, Tajoormoolk, and Bujurbutas was really good, especially of the first and the last named characters. The dresses, scenery and mechanical contrivances were all new and must have cost a deal of money. We trust our play-going readers will not lose the chance of seeing the new play when it is again put on the stage next week.

HIGH COURT.—26TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SHORT CAUSES.

455-72—H. J. Hope, and Keir, Prescot and Winter—Kessowlal Nathmull v. Rowjee Appajee—M.M. Munshi.

473-72—K. Morojee—Buldeo Bhoychund v. Kessowlall Hurribhoy—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

479-72—C. Tyabjee—Hassumbhoy Daya and others v. Luckmeedass Goculchund—Thacker and Chalk.

515-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Hurrybhoy Jamall—Jefferson and Payne.

544-72—Leathes and Crawford—Robert Palmer Harding v. The Agra Bank, Limited—No appearance.

546-72—Jefferson and Payne—Umabhoy Hathesing and others v. Runchordass Doolubdass and others—No appearance.

555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Bhunsookdass Jadunroy and others v. Hasarimull Ruttonchund and others—No appearance.

560-72—Prescot and Winter—J. A. Baumbach and others v. Vullubdass Bhugwanjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

612-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Fatmabibi and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

627-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hemraj Jaitha v. Jugsey Ludha and others—No appearance.

631-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sir C. Forbes and others v. Fatmabibi—Craigie, Lynch and Owen, and C. Tyabjee.

398-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—W. Ramsden Price and others v. Vizbhoocandass Assaram—Garud.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

806-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—John Watson v. Aga Mahomed Tuckey—G. S. Judge.

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

257-72—M. M. Munshi—Dewa Karamchund v. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and others—Rimington, Hore and Lang ey.

532-72—C. Tyabjee—Lulloobhoy Hargovind v. Bai Ambavahoo and others—Leathes and Crawford.

286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Aveychuldass Chugondass v. Nurrotumdass Jethabhoy—Leathes and Crawford.

90-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The British ship John O'Gaunt, 1,275 tons, Capt J. G. Greig, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The ship St. Bernard, 933 tons, Captain L. Taylor, arrived on the 24th instant from Rangoon (October 4th) with a cargo of timber and five ponies.

The s. s. General Havelock, 188 tons, Captain T. W. Teasdale, arrived yesterday from Cochin (November 19th) with a general cargo and eighty-one deck passengers.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived on the 24th instant from Cutch (November 21st) with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty deck passengers from different ports.

The s. s. Sir J. R. Carnac, 95 tons, Captain E. E. Raffin, arrived on the 24th instant from Coast and Carwar (November 22nd) with a general cargo and one hundred and ten deck passengers from different ports.

The ship George Kendall, 808 tons, Captain T. Fenwick, arrived on the 23rd instant from Calcutta (September 11th) with the following cargo:—50 bundles gunnies, 179 bags gram, 2,551 bales jute, and 7,550 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kurrachee, 510 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with the following cargo:—46 packages indigo, 11 bales cotton, 120 bales wool, 1 case saddlery, 1 case birds' skins, 4 cases crockery ware, 1 case piece goods, 1 case precious stones, and 1 case goods. She brought the following passengers:—Dr. Schlick, Mr. Brooks, Conductor Savage, one European nurse and five children, Mr. Sillmore, and thirty-one deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.			Nov.—Dec.	Low Water.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.			H. M.	Ft. In.
7 49 m	3 5			1 34 m	1 10
8 44 a	2 10		Tuesday..... 26	2 22 a	1 0
9 38 m	3 10			2 39 m	2 5
9 33 a	4 4		Wednesday ... 27	3 4 a	5 0
9 16 m	3 11		Thursday 28	3 28 m	2 11
10 13 a	5 5			3 39 a	6 2
9 52 m	4 3		Friday 29	4 10 m	3 2
10 54 a	6 4			4 14 a	7 2
10 28 m	4 6		Saturday..... 30	4 50 m	3 3
11 34 a	7 1			4 59 a	8 2
11 6 m	4 9		Sunday 1	5 30 m	3 5
.....	.....			5 29 a	8 9
0 15 m	7 6		Monday..... 2	6 11 m	3 5
11 46 a	4 19			6 11 a	8 11

Moon—New, 30th, 11h. 23m. P.M.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'s TROOP-SHIP CROCODILE.

H. M.'s Troop-ship Crocodile, 4,013 tons, 760 h. p., Captain G. H. Parkins, arrived yesterday from Portsmouth 19th, Queenstown 25th October, Malta 5th, and Suez 10th November. She reports that on her voyage 3 deaths and 2 births took place. She brought 38 officers, 13 ladies, and 7 children, 1,009 men, 110 women, and 140 children. The following are the officers' names:—

Quarter-Master Carey and wife, 4th Hussars.
Captain Yeldham, wife, and child, 11th Hussars.
Capt. Dashau and wife, R. H. A.
Lieut. Buckle, R. H. A.
Surgeon Woodfall, R. A.
Lieut. Russell and wife, R. A.
Lieut. Sullivan and wife, R. A.
Lieut. Bourke, R. A.
Lieut. Dean Pitt, R. A.
Lieut. Hart and wife, R. E.
Captain Morrison and wife, 2-1st Foot.
Lieut. Tupper, 1-2nd Foot.
Paymaster Bayley, wife, and daughter 1-3rd Foot.
Paymaster Simpson, wife and daughter, 1-11th Foot.
Lieut. Reilly, 1-11th Foot.
Lieut. Kennedy, 2-12th Foot.
Major Warner and wife, 1-14th Foot.
Major Thomson, 1-17th Foot.
Sub-Lieut. Boddam, 1-17th Foot.
Major L'Estrange, wife, and three children, 1-21st Foot.
Lieut. Moberly, 40th Foot.
Lieut. and Adjt. Ansley and wife, 41st Foot.
Lieut. Strachan, 43rd Foot.
Lieut. Pickering and wife, 43th Foot.
Lieut. Thornton, 49th Foot.
Lieut. Campbell, 51st Foot.
Lieut. J. L. J. Gordon, 58th Foot.
Lieut. J. C. F. Gordon, 58th Foot.
Lieut. King, 58th Foot.
Lieut. Chisholm, 59th Foot.
Lieut. Stoyte, 59th Foot.
Lieut. Todd and wife, 62nd Foot,
Lieut. Christy and wife, 65th Foot.
Captain Ready, 66th Foot.
Captain Stockwell, wife and child, 72nd Foot.
Sub. Lieut. Milne, 72nd Foot.
Captain Wright, 83rd Foot.
Lieut. McGregor, 92nd Foot.
Lieut. Guthill, 96th Foot.
Lieut. Lawder, 96th Foot.
Lieut, Biggs, 106th Foot.
Lieut. Harris, 106th Foot.
Lieut. Reynoldson, 106th Foot.
Lieut. Kittoe, wife and child, 106th Foot.
Lieut. Macintire, 108th Foot.
Lieut. Starr, 108th Foot.
Major Davis, 108th Foot.
Deputy Inspector General of Hospl. Fogo, Staff.
Surgeon Killett, Staff.
Surgeon Fitterton, Staff.
Assistant Surgeon Sainter and wife, Staff.
Assistant Surgeon Turner, Staff.
Assistant Surgeon Kilnay, Staff.
Assistant Surgeon White, wife, and two children, Staff.
Assistant Surgeon O'Flynn, and wife, Staff.
Assistant Surgeon Browne, Staff.
Assistant Surgeon Slaughter, Staff.
Assistant Surgeon Burke, Staff.
Assistant Surgeon Holmes, Staff.
Ensign Jackson, Indian Army.
Assistant Surgeon Gupta, Indian Army.
Lieut. Cresswell, Royal Eng.
Lieut. Snowden and child, Royal Navy.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The mail steamer Australia, which sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, took the following additional passengers:—

For Venice—Mr. A. Spreuger.
For Suez—Mr J. Hope, and Major and Mrs. Turker.
For Southampton—Captain C. E. Pritchard.

She took the following cargo:—790 bales cotton, 347 bales wool, 1,313 cwts. coir yarn, 186 cwts. ivory, 9,144 maunds wheat, 250 cwts. horns, 245 cwts. coffee, 306 cwts. orchilla weed, 2 cwts. galls, 156 cwts. gum, 357 cwts. hemp, 862 cwts. linseed, and sundries.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. Reid, Commissioner of Customs, we see that during the month of October last 4,756 750 lbs. (12,287½ bales) of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,49,216, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and Indian ports; 3,205,356 lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 9,05 228, were shipped to Liverpool; 18,032 lbs., valued at Rs. 4,600, to Havre; 439,608 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,47,000, to Trieste; 39,200 lbs, valued at Rs. 12,500, to Naples; 986,644 lbs, valued at Rs. 2,75,899, to Hongkong; and 17,920 lbs., valued at Rs. 4,000, to Aden.

THE RATEPAYERS' PETITION TO THE VICEROY.

Governor-General's Camp, Parell, 21st Nov.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the petition on behalf of the residents and ratepayers of the city of Bombay, and to state that it has been submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and that an answer will be sent to you in due course.—I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

(Signed) E. BARING, Captain,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

T. Lidbetter, Esq.

THE DELAY OF THE MAILS AND PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. SURAT.

From A. M. Monteath, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India; to Lieut.-Col. F. M. Hunter, Staff Corps.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter dated Bombay, 28th October, which you addressed to me on behalf of yourself and other passengers on board the Surat, bringing to notice the very serious delay to which the mails brought by the vessel were subjected.

2 The entire control of the British Packet Service being in the hands of the British Post Office, it is out of my power to take any direct action in the matter; but I have forwarded a copy of your letter to the Secretary General Post Office, London, in view to the subject being brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Post Master General.—I have the honour to be, &c.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Camp Dhurmtulla, 18th November.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A TREASURE CHEST.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the same common jury, the case of cheating against Lalajee Jewalal Lalajee, a Marwaree, was continued. The prisoner is charged with cheating Annajeerao Venkutrao and dishonestly inducing him to deliver several sums of money to Gunputrao Bappoo and others, by dishonestly deceiving Annajeerao into the belief that an iron chest, buried near the village of Tulloja, near Panwell, contained bars of gold and ornaments of the value of twenty-five lacs of rupees, the property of the late Bhow Scindhia. Mr. Lang appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity defended the prisoner.

The cross-examination of the prosecutor was resumed, after which several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury for the defence, said they would agree with him when he mentioned that the story told by the prosecutor was an extraordinary one; and that it was more fit for the pages of the Arabian Nights than for the matter-of-fact occurrences of Bombay. The prosecutor said he was on a pilgrimage; but there was no explanation why, though it was now several months since he started from his house, he was still on the way to, and not at the end of, his pilgrimage. He appeared to be an intelligent person, and the most unlikely, therefore, to be so egregiously gulled as he said he was by a stupid-looking man like the prisoner. The evidence which had been called to corroborate the principal witness for the prosecution was the evidence of witnesses who did not speak the Marathi language, in which long conversations with the prisoner were carried on, although they found it convenient to say that they understood it. The learned counsel, therefore, asked the jury to attach no weight to the evidence of those witnesses. Among the improbabilities of the story for the prosecution, was this one that, though prosecutor professed to be a man of some means, he had, as he admitted, to go among begging Brahmins of his caste to raise money to pay to the prisoner's friends. Again, the begging Brahmins said they obtained loans of money at twelve and nine per cent. interest per annum, which was an unlikely circumstance, as they were strangers in Bombay and could not have raised money at such a low rate on personal security. The learned counsel shewed how the account given of certain occurrences in the case by the prosecutor, who said he understood Marathi, differed from the accounts given by the witnesses who did not understand that language; and proceeded to comment upon certain discrepancies in the evidence. The absence of the driver of the shigram, in which the iron chest was said to have been removed to the prosecutor's house, was most unaccountable and stamped the story for the prosecution as unreliable.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury, after a short consultation, convicted the prisoner. He pleaded guilty to a former conviction by Mr. Showell. His Lordship, concurring in the verdict of the jury, sentenced prisoner to be imprisoned for three years.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

Tribhowun Ghella and Oojun Jugjeevun, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, were charged, the first with theft as a servant, and the second with dishonestly receiving stolen property. Mr. Inverarity appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Anstey for the defence.

His Lordship said he had read

of rupees, are still lying at Candahar in consequence of the insecurity of the Shikarpore route; and that as they sustain great loss on account of the delay in forwarding them, His Highness should adopt some suitable measures in this matter.

7th October.

Sirdar Wullee Mahomed Khan has written to say he has sent his Motabars to Bulkand Khel to receive and meet with all honour to Cabul the envoy of Oorgunj. He Ameer again wrote to him that he should provide the envoy with all expenses for the journey, and give him an honourable conduct to Cabul.

10th October.

Mahomed Murad Beg, brother of the late Mir Hussain Beg, who was sent to Badakshan to realize the usual Government tribute, has sent a letter to his master, Naib Mahomed Alam Khan, to the effect that, on 17th Rajah (21st September 1872), the Mir of Badakshan proceeded against Chatral with about 15,000 Cavalry and Infantry troops from two directions, and that in order to support the influence of the Mir, he (Mahomed Murad Beg) has also accompanied him.

14th October.

As mentioned before, the office of Commander-in-Chief was assigned to Nawab Hussein Ali Khan, Naib Commander-in-chief, and of Nawab Commander-in-Chief to General Hafizulla Khan, Ghilzai. Yesterday, by order of the Amir, Sirdar Abdulla Khan, younger son of the Ameer, granted the title of Commander-in-Chief to Naib Hussein Ali Khan, with a gold jewelled medal and a suitable khilut, and the title of Naib Commander-in-Chief to General Hafizulla Khan, with a gold medal and a khilut. This was done in presence of the troops, who were brought to the parade-ground near Cabul; eighteen guns were fired in recognition of the grant of these medals. All the officers of the army at Cabul were invited to a feast by Sirdar Abdoola Khan, and they remained in his house up to the middle of the night. To-day a display of fireworks and a fête will take place at night in the quarters of the army, and to-morrow a conference will be held in Bagh-i-Bhar Shah. The day after to-morrow the Commander-in-Chief will proceed to Killa Kazi to receive respects from the troops who left for that place the day before yesterday from Deh Mazang on their way to Turkistan.

A CONSTELLATION OF DOCTORS.

Agra appears to have been suffering during the past few days from a plethora of learned Doctors. We are accordingly in doubt whether the assembly portends the invasion of some unknown and dreadful disease in the future, or the almost as heavy affliction of adi scordant Blue Book on those maladies from which we have so recently suffered. However this may be, we trust the truth of the axiom of safety in a multitude of counsellors may be verified, rather than the old saying of "too many cooks spoiling the broth." When we mention that we have had in Agra at the same time Dr. Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, Dr. Cunningham, junior, the Cholera Commissioner, Dr. Planck, the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-West Provinces, Dr. Jamieson of the Allahabad Jail, Dr. Moore, the Inspector General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajpootana, and Dr. Wishaw, Inspector General of Prisons in Oude, we may be excused if we wonder what can possibly be in store for us. We understand the Sanitary Commissioners have been instituting an enquiry into the history of the cholera occurring here some time ago, which, as usual, may probably be fruitless of results. But Sanitary Commissioners must, we presume, do something for their salaries, and hence the undertaking by these gentlemen as professed "experts," a work which we venture to say could be quite as well performed by the local medical authorities. Not that we hint at any disrespect either towards the qualifications or special abilities of the medical gentlemen now or recently assembled in Agra. But we object to that constantly widening separation between the Sanitary and Medical Departments which it has long been stated is to be bridged by the constitution of a combined Civil, Sanitary and Medical Service.—*Delhi Gazette.*

LOAVES AND FISHES.

We are by this time familiar with illustrations of sharp practice on the part of the Government which would be stigmatised as intolerably shabby were they the acts of private individuals. Here, however, is one more. The Archdeaconry, as our readers know, was vacant for about eight months after the death of Archdeacon Pratt, and during that time its duties were performed by a Calcutta clergyman appointed by the Bishop. Those duties, as all acquainted with the working of the diocese are aware, involve the charge of a number of intricate accounts, besides considerable correspondence with Government and with the clergy. Upon this clergyman being appointed, the Bishop asked that he should be gazetted as Acting Archdeacon—which would have seemed to be a matter of course. But the Government replied that the duties could be discharged by him just as well under the title of Commissary, so Commissary he was named. The object was not apparent at the time, but it has since transpired that, while a Commissary draws no pay or allowances, an Acting Archdeacon is entitled to Rs. 183 per month. Were such a piece of injustice to transpire in one of the larger departments, we doubt not that public opinion would demand that it should be remedied.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

SMITH, EDWARDS & Co.'s MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

Adelaide Buildings, Chapel Street,
Liverpool, 31st October.

There has been great activity in our cotton market during the past month, and American cotton has advanced ¼d, and Surats ⅜d per lb.

At the date of our last report a slight improvement was discernible, after the excessive depression of the autumn months, Middling Uplands were worth fully 9¾d and Fair Dholleras 6¾d. The trade having entirely exhausted their stocks, were beginning to buy more freely, and a good export demand for the Continent was also setting in. There was, however, great timidity among holders; there had been so many false starts that a strong desire was felt to avail of any improvement, and consequently a large quantity of cotton had to be moved off before any substantial rise in price could be obtained. There was, however, a continued improvement in our market during October; the stock ran down with great rapidity, the trade came under contract in Manchester, and bought with an avidity we have not seen since the month of January, large export orders were received from the Continent, and so little cotton was shipped from America that in a short time the idea of scarcity came up again, and the whole aspect of the market changed in a magical manner. The run was chiefly upon East India cotton; after being in the lowest depths of depression for months, till holders were almost in despair, the public all at once discovered that it was remarkably cheap, and as hardly anything was shipping from India, or likely to come for months, it was perceived that actual scarcity was looming ahead. The rise in East India cotton has been much greater than in any other kind, and Fair Dhollera, which at the end of September was selling freely at 6¾d for October delivery, is now worth 7 3/16d. on the spot, and the same price for December delivery. The lower kinds of Surats, which were even more depressed, have recovered quite 1d per lb. and in some cases more, and Bengals have shared in the improvement, having risen from 4¼d to 5¼d for fair quality.

Our market was slightly checked by the rise of the Bank rate early in the month to 5 per cent, and afterwards to 6 per cent: but the effect was only momentary, and disappeared in each case after a day or two. Public attention was fixed upon the rapid reduction of stock, which decreased from 759,000 bales on 26th September to 485,000 on 24th October, or 68,000 bales each for four weeks, and for some time to come it is difficult to see how a further decrease can be avoided.

American cotton has been offered very freely, as it was thought to be relatively dear, and the arrival price has kept ¼ to ½d below the value on the spot; hence it has not advanced so much as Surat, but it is now becoming extremely scarce, and in the absence of arrivals is decidedly hardening in price. Brazil cotton has been taken enormously by the trade of late, and is now getting very scarce and decidedly dearer. Egyptians have been pressed for sale at low prices in view of a large and early crop, which is now beginning to arrive freely, and there has been less improvement in them than in any other kind of cotton.

The market closes quietly on the spot on the basis of 10d to 10¼d for Middling Uplands. Arrivals have been pressed for sale, and close heavily at a decline of fully ½d from yesterday; November-December shipment, Uplands 9¾d.

The Manchester Market at the date of our last was in an extremely depressed state, not only were producers suffering from a long course of unprofitable business, but much uneasiness existed as to the stability of shipping houses, arising from the magnitude of the losses known to have been sustained, especially in the Eastern trade. There was little hope of any improvement entertained in Manchester at the beginning of the month, but as usually happens, the trade turns just when hope is expiring, and slowly but surely a healthier state of things sprang up, a demand set in for the smaller markets, and to some extent for the "house trade," which cleared away stocks; although there were few signs of activity discernible on the surface, it gradually transpired that spinners had come well under order, and that a large business had been put through. In the early part of the month there was little or no advance in price, but latterly yarn has improved materially, and an advance has been gained about equal to that on the raw material. There is no doubt that the state of trade is sounder now than it has been for a long time; even from India there come signs of improvement. A large business has been done in place goods, and though prices are low, stocks are very moderate, and prospects decidedly better than they have been for a long time past. In China, however, the improvement is more tardy of coming, and stocks are still very large. It must be observed, however, that there is very little margin between the raw and manufactured article; there is little or no profit on much of the trade going on, and in some departments, such as the manufacture of Eastern cloth, there is a serious loss; the fact, however, is undoubted that all spindles are now working, and all idea of short time has passed away, and we consider that consumption has increased materially in the last month. There is a tendency to spin lower counts of yarn, and we understand that numbers made from Surats and even from Bengals pay better than from American cotton. There has been a marked tendency during the past month to go upon East India cotton, and the consumption of Brazils has exceeded anything ever known; it is, therefore, difficult to give the weekly consumption in bales, as the weight varies so much, but, taking into account the small average bales at present used, we cannot put it at less than 64,000 bales per week for the Kingdom; as the deliveries from Liverpool and London the last few weeks have been 83,000 bales per week, spinners must have added to their stock 70,000 to 80,000 bales, but this does not represent a great weight of cotton, as it consists mainly of Brazil, West India and other small packages. We may add that the takings of Brazils the last four weeks have averaged 25,000 bales per week; but from this time forward they must be greatly reduced, as the stock is nearly exhausted, with little on the water.

The Money Market during the month has been a cause of frequent uneasiness. The drain of bullion went on so interruptedly that the Bank rate had to be advanced first to five per cent, and then to six per cent, and even that failed for a time to check the drain. It was believed at one time that a rise to seven per cent was inevitable, but in the last few days gold has begun to go into the Bank, and apparently the tide has turned. It should be remembered, however, that in spite of the high rates there has been no difficulty in obtaining accommodation. Capital continues to be very plentiful, and credit good, and there have been no symptoms of that financial distress which in other times has often accompanied high rates of interest. The present advantage is merely required to check the efflux of bullion, and it appears to have accomplished that for the moment. We doubt, however, whether lower rates of interest can be expected at present.

In treating of the prospects of our market, the primary consideration is the out-turn of the American crop, and we are happy to be able to give a better account of it than in our last issue. Very fine weather for picking has been experienced since the beginning of September, and planters have been able to secure an unusual quantity of cotton for the time of the year; the yield has also proved much larger in several districts than was anticipated in September, and the accounts now reaching us from the south are much more cheerful than they were a month ago. At the time when the damage from worms and rust was most alarming the favourite estimate from the south was 3 to 3½ millions, but now we should say that 3½ millions is the figure most generally adopted, and in New York 3½ to 3¾ millions.

One point needs to be observed, viz., that accounts vary very much from different localities; there are some, as for instance about Montgomery, where the yield is not expected to exceed last year's materially, while in others, such as Northern Georgia, it is expected to be as great as was ever known. The crop is very irregular, and it will be unsafe to rely upon any estimate; but we should say that the private advices now reaching us from America indicate rather over 3½ millions; against this it has to be said that the last Bureau estimate is very unfavourable—it places the prospect of the crop at only 82 per cent. of an average, which does not indicate more than 3¼ millions, and last year, the Bureau accounts were more correct than private ones, so that we dare not depend too much upon the favourable letter advices now reaching us. It may be said that the statement of the Bureau only refers to the end of September, and that next month's will be more favourable; this is highly probable, but till it is issued it will be well to keep our judgment in suspense, and not be carried away by too sanguine views. The receipts at the ports continue very large, and from all we can learn there will continue to increase and be unusually large up to the end of the year, so that whatever the actual result of the crop may be, it is probable that public opinion will tend towards higher estimates.

It is surprising under these circumstances that prices are maintained at so high a level in the American ports, but we attribute it to the fact that spinners all over the world had run themselves out of American cotton, and were compelled to buy largely at the opening of the season; the demand has been most eager for the Continent, especially for France, and the shipments to that quarter are far larger than last year. For this reason it is likely that a great scarcity of American cotton will be felt here for several weeks yet, for the arrivals up to the end of November can scarcely meet the consumption. No doubt the actual stock in port somewhat exceeds the estimate (we understand this will soon be tested), but the extreme scarcity of the middling and better grades shows that they are literally exhausted, and it will be vain to look for much decline till a better supply is available. Notwithstanding the strong demand on the spot, there is little disposition to speculate in American to arrive, and prices remain with little variation at 9¾d to 9¾d for Uplands. This shows that there is little confidence in higher prices of American cotton later on, and we quite share in this feeling. A 3½ million crop if realized will give a sufficient supply at the present high price, for it must be remembered that during the coming season East India cotton will supply a much larger share of the consumption of Europe than it did during the last two've months. The chief strength of our market lies in the fact that our stock is small and must apparently go still smaller, and it cannot be materially increased until next year. The revival of trade in Manchester has come at a time when holders of cotton can turn it to advantage, and it seems not at all unlikely that prices of East India will go on hardening till they reach a point where spinners will turn back to the use of American.

Bengal cotton in particular seems very cheap; there is now a large consumption going on, and almost nothing on the way from India, nor is there likely to be any large export while the price keeps so low. The stocks in Europe must rapidly run down, and probably we will see Fair Bengal next year at its usual proportion to American, say about 60 per cent instead of 45 to 50 per cent, as it has been lately.

From Bombay the crop accounts come very favourable, but the season is late, and as there is hardly any old cotton left in the country, we anticipate very small shipments till February or March. From both Egypt and Brazil the accounts are very good, and the crops are believed to be larger than last year.

We are happy to call attention to the excellent annual Circular of Mr. Ott-Trumpler, of Zurich, recently published. It gives a complete view of the cotton trade of Europe for the twelve months ending 1st October, by far the best period for a statistical survey. We subjoin an estimate of supply for the coming season, founded upon a commercial crop of 3½ millions in American, from which it seems that we can meet an increased consumption of 5 per cent, and also allow spinners to add 5 per cent (say 270,000 bales to their stock) without running stocks unduly low in the autumn. We submit that these figures, if realized, would point to an average price not exceeding 9¾d for Middling Upland and 7d for Fair Dhollera. We allow for a greatly decreased supply from India, as we commenced with 300,000 bales less at sea, and much less old cotton in the country, nor is it likely we shall receive nearly as much Bengal as last season. From the other countries we assume the same import as last season.

Supply for past 12 months ending 1st October, 1872, for all Europe was as follows:—

	Bales.
Stock, 1st October, 1871, in all European Ports..	760,000
Total import into Europe, adding 200,000 bales for direct import into Russia, &c., not included in Ott-Trumpler's tables	5,700,000
Total supply	6,460,000
Total deliveries to the trade, allowing 200,000 bales for Russia, &c. as above	4,974,000
Stock in European ports, 1st October, 1872.	1,486,000
As M. Trumpler estimates that spinners hold 500,000 bales less than a year ago, it follows that the actual consumption of Europe was ...	4,974,000
Plus.....	500,000
Total	5,474,000
Let us suppose that spinners take during the coming year 10 per cent. more than this, say 5 per cent. for increased consumption, and 5 per cent. to replenish their exhausted stocks..	547,000
And we must provide for deliveries of.....	6,021,000

What prospects of supply have we for the coming year? Taking the American Commercial crop at 3,500,000 bales, and the export to Europe at 2,400,000 bales, we make the following estimate of import as compared with last year:—

	American.	Indian.	Sundries.	Total.	
1871-72	1,900,000	2,040,000	1,700,000	5,700,000	bales.
1872-73	2,400,000	1,500,000	1,700,000	5,600,000	,,

The total supply for Europe will then be as follows:—

Stock in ports 1st October, 1872.....	1,486,000	bales.
Import for 12 months	5,600,000	,,
Total	7,086,000	bales.
Allow total deliveries to the trade.....	6,021,000	,,
Stock in ports 1st October, 1873	1,065,000	bales.

According to this theory, the supply will admit of the trade of Europe taking 6,921,000 bales, against 4,974,000 bales last year, or 114,000 bales per week, against 96,000 bales per week,—say 68,000 bales per week for England, against 60,000 bales last year, and 48,000 bales per week for Continent, against 36,000 bales last year, and the stock left in the ports will be:—

1st October, 1873.....	1,065,000	bales.
against 1st October, 1872.....	1,486,000	,,
and 1st October, 1871.....	760,000	,,

FENIANS AT MANCHESTER.

The Fenian amnesty meeting at Manchester, on Tuesday evening, may be considered as a successful demonstration in favour of Home Rule, inasmuch as it must have created in the public mind in this country a lively impression of the desirableness of encouraging our Irish fellow-subjects to keep to their own side of the St. George's Channel. As a specimen of Hibernian logic, Mr. Smyth's oration was amusing enough to English ears; but if there were any but Irish and Fenians in the audience, they may have asked themselves with some anxiety, whether the political or the moral atmosphere of an English commercial and industrial city (not to mention the Imperial Legislature) was likely to gain in wholesomeness and purity from the clo- If Mr. Butt, as a lawyer, cannot see the distinction, he must pardon those who are equally blind, and who will be persuaded by his speech to regret that any such distinction was ever attempted, and that the Fenians in black coats were released before the term of their sentence had expired. Do these gentlemen imagine that they are serving the cause of their country or promoting the welfare of their countrymen in England when they invite them to from an "Irish element in every English constituency"? That advice, may lead to disturbance, but will the disturbance be profitable to the cause of "justice to Ireland"—unless, indeed, justice to Ireland means that Irish rebels and ruffians should be treated neither better nor worse than Englishmen of the same category? Mr. Butt cites the case of a Fenian convict whose arm was cut to the stump by the rope attached to the cart to which he and other prisoners were harnessed. Now this case was specially investigated by the Home Office, and the report showed that the statement reproduced by Mr. quence of gentlemen and members of Parliament who describe the murder of "a faithful officer and a brave one" (as they themselves declare) in the per- formance of his duty and in the execution of the law. as an act of heroism "prompted by motives the most generous that could animate the human race." When Mr. Smyth and Mr. Butt report that the Fenian prisoners are regarded by all Ireland as "martyrs," we know how to allow a proper margin to the rhetoric that depicts "the whole Irish race" as worshipping the memory of the "martyr" who shot Sergeant Brett, and demanding unanimously the release of the soldiers who deserted their allegiance and disgraced their uniforms. Mr. Butt derisively demands what difference can be made between the political offender who owed allegiance to the Queen, in a black coat, and him who owed the same allegiance, in a red coat Butt was a gross exaggeration.—*Daily News.*

WHY DID THE SAUGOR BARRACKS TUMBLE DOWN?

There was no lack of men of high professional standing to build them, there were no unusual natural obstacles to contend with; the work itself was not adventurous in dimensions or plan, no Albert Hall, but a plain brick house of two or three storeys. Government has no hesitation in answering the question. They say it was because Mr. So-and-So did not sufficiently inspect the work, because Captain This or That exhibited an unlooked-for want of engineering talent, and so on. They blame their servants, they punish them, and then smirk complacently to all the world, seeming to say, "what a just and righteous administration we are." But they are not to be let off so easily. Men are not dolls to be stuffed with such official saw-dust. The servants on whose broad shoulders all blame is so readily thrust have an opinion on the subject; and it is this. The Saugor barracks, and other barracks, costing unheard-of sums of money, fell, because they, in common with most public buildings (and only uncommon in being more unlucky), were built on an utterly rotten system, for which Government, in the persons of various Secretary people, is entirely responsible. The system is the great *shifting* system. One man digs a foundation, but before it is completed he is succeeded by another who finishes it, and commences the bricklaying; but ere he, in his turn, has erected half a storey, some one else is sent down to relieve him of it, and so on, till some one finds himself building the chimneys who never heard of the byegone generations that reared the walls.

The consequence, naturally to be expected is that no one considers himself in the least responsible for anything. No one had the opportunity of carrying out his original design, and no one is supposed to be acquainted with the designs of his successors. Why are these perpetual changes made then, it will be asked, in defiance of the obvious result? "They are made," says Government, "owing to promotions." When a man is promoted, he is removed. Why is he removed? "Owing to the exigencies of the service,"—owing rather to Mumbo Jumbo bumbledom, and red tape-worm on the brain.—*Delhi Gazette.*

AMERICA.

Banquet to Mr. J. A. Froude.

On October 15, Mr. J. A. Froude was entertained at a banquet given at Delmonico's, New York, which was attended by a large number of leading literary men, publishers and journalists. Among those present were Ralph Waldo Emerson, George William Curtis, Henry Ward Beecher, William Cullen Bryant, Professor Wolsey, &c. Mr. George William Curtis presided, and made an address of welcome to Mr. Froude, who said it had been the dream of his life to visit America, but he should hardly have done so had his wish not come to be combined with what seemed to him an obligation. Some eighteen months ago at a London breakfast table, it was mentioned that one of the most prominent Fenian leaders was making a tour in the United States, dilating upon English tyranny and the wrongs of Ireland, and it occurred to Mr. Froude that it was not right to allow the American judgment on the case to be delivered after hearing the plaintiff's counsel only. "I was aware how great an influence America possesses in Ireland. The judgment of America has more weight in Ireland than twenty batteries of English cannon, and that judgment ought not to be pronounced after hearing only the counsel for the plaintiff. I said hastily, 'I think I will go over and give some lectures on the other side.' I spoke without serious intention; but the idea having once presented itself to me, gathered form and fixity."

When I was writing my "History of England" (he proceeded), I was led to look closely into the conduct of the English Government towards Ireland in earlier times When that book was off my hands, I began to examine into the action of the celebrated penal laws of the last century. I had read what very few persons have read—the secret correspondence between the English and Irish Administration during all that period. I felt, in short, that I had something of importance to say, and I wished to say it. I would not act in such a matter without advice. I consulted my friends, and their answers were generally unfavourable. One said I should be mobbed by the Irish; another that he supposed I should tell the truth—there was nothing so unpalatable as truth, I had better let it alone. Others urged more gravely that it was unbecoming and improper to discuss questions of our own domestic politics in a foreign country. There were some, however, and those who knew Ireland best, who said to me, "Go;" and my own instinct said "Go." As to the Irish, I have always been on good terms with them, and I believe I always shall be. I hope to spend a large part of the rest of my life among them, and if they have anything to say to me, they will have an opportunity at home. As to truth, it may be unpalatable; but there is a prejudice that a little of it is not unwholesome. For the more grave objection, if I were in Parliament, if I belonged to any political party, even if I were an Irish landlord, I admit that it would have weight. It might be supposed that I was directly pursuing some party object; but as far as I have any public character, it is simply as a writer of books. I address myself equally to all English-speaking people wherever they are, and there can be no possible reason why I may not address them as well with my tongue as my pen. Once for all, however, I insist that England and America do not stand to one another as foreign nations, foreign in the sence that France or Russia is foreign to us both. Politically separate we may be, but we cannot shake off our relationship. Sprung from a common stock, with a common history, common language, common laws, charged as we both are by Providence with the carrying out of that grand principle of ordered liberty, on which, as we believe, the amelioration of mankind depends, we may be rivals, but rivals only as to which of us shall represent these principles most wisely and most effectively. We may quarrel, and when we quarrel it will be with the peculiar bitterness which distinguishes family disputes; but the very acrimony is itself an evidence of the closeness of the tie which binds us

In concluding his remarks, Mr Froude said:—It is now 360 years since an Englishman was sent over from London to examine and report upon the causes of Irish discontent. It was a time when, if ever, the Irish had the management of their own affairs. The result was universal misery and the conclusion was that the cause was helpless. "Our fathers," this writer said, "could find no remedy; they had more wit and wisdom than we; how, then, can we find it?" Wise men say that "the herb that will heal the wound did never grow." Nearly 400 years have passed away; we are still seeking for that herb, and cannot find it. I know not if it grows anywhere, but I yet believe that though no growth of the old hemisphere, it may be discovered in the new. It is that plant of which I have come in search—I believe it to be American opinion. Ourselves at our wits' end, if America will counsel England what to do which she has left undone, what wrong she can yet redress of which Ireland may justly complain, England, I am certain, will listen respectfully, cordially, gratefully. If, on the other hand, a time is ever to come when political agitation is to end in Ireland—when Celt and Saxon, Protestant and Catholic, are to live side by side in peace and quietness—it will be when America tells the Irish that they have no longer a grievance which legislation can redress, and that they must depend for their future prosperity on their own industry.

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